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TNUOC	RY Germany (Russian	Zone)		DATE DISTR. 13 M	ay 1952		
SUBJEC	Survey of the Li	quid Fuel Situation	in the DDR	NO. OF PAGES 2			
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DATE () INFO.	F 25X1	RETURN TO GIA LIBRARY		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	25X1		
25X1 1. An analysis of latest information indicates that almost all the fuel required by the Soviet occupation forces in Germany is furnished by the Soviet Ecoc refineries. The monthly fuel requirements of the Soviets are estimated at 25,000 to 35,000 cubic maters, including 6,000 to 10,000 cubic enters for the arry (about one complete replenishment of all containers); 15,000 to 20,000 cubic meters for the air force; and 3,000 to 5,000 cubic moters for the earry (about one complete replenishment of all containers); 15,000 to 20,000 cubic meters for the air force; and 3,000 to 5,000 cubic meters of meters of gasoline and 177,000 tons of Diesel oil or 570,000 cubic meters of gasoline and 560,000 cubic meters of Piesel oil. The fuel requirements of the Soviet arned forces therefore represent 30 to 35 percent of the Soviet Zone fuel output. Juring the last six months, only about 1,000 cubic meters of fuel per month were shipped from the U.S.S.A. to Soviet supply dumps in Germany. Those shipments, which cover only a minor part of the monthly fuel requirements of the Soviet Occupation Arny, appear to consist of special fuels or admixtures and anti-freeze agents. Fuel deliveries from almania have not been observed in the last nine months. On the other hand a trade agreement has been concluded with Austria for an annual delivery of 120,000 tons of crude oil from Zistersdorf, Austria. This contract is supplemented by the delivery of all egodly tank carloads, from Sistersdorf, for further refining into gasoline, Diesel oil and petroleum. However, according to another report, only 120,000 tons of toped crude oil are to be delivered from divenderf in addition to the crude oil shipments arranged for in the trade a greenent report, only 120,000 tons of toped crude oil are to be delivered from divenderf in addition to the crude oil.							
2. Fuel is usually shipped from the Soviet Lone refineries to the large fuel depots from where it is sent to the army durps or to the airfields. In individual cases, Suel is also shipped directly from the hydrogenation plants to army depots or airfields. The existence of the following main fuel depots are known: 25X1							
	a. GOFG installations Velten Dresden Schleife Strassgraebehen-Bei Radensleben		25X1				
The two latter depots were crtablished in 1951. The fuel depot in Strassgraeb-chem-dernsdorf, 10 km north of Kamenz in Saxony, was filled in January and February 1952. It has supplied army dumps since early March. The fuel dump in Radensleben, 12 km southeast of depruppin in leckhonburg, is to be put in operation soon. It has received fuel shipments since mid-larch. It is believed							
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that these two dumps are scheduled to replace the fuel depots in Velten and Dresden which might be deactivated or are to serve as auxiliary depots in the event of war. Each of the two depots has a storage capacity of h_1000 to h_2000 cubic meters. The Velten and Dresden installations have a storage capacity of about h_1000 cubic meters each, but this capacity is not needed at present.

b _a	Installations of the Twenty Velten Aken Riesa	25X1	
	nitesa	(fuel for jet bombers)	
G _U	Army installations. Magdeburg-Marbor Muenchenbernsdorf Fuerstenberg/Mecklenburg Eberswalde-Eisenspalterei Kumnersdorf Dresden-Nadeboul		25X1

A definite pattern in the geographical location of the large fuel depots of the GOFG is not discernible. Fuel delivories are made by these depots depending on the requirements of the army dumps or troop units. It is interesting to note that the army supplies the air force vehicles with fuel.

- 3. Soviet Army corps are not included in the supply channel, nor do they maintain their own supply dumps. This also applies to the air force. The air force depots in Riesa and Aken belong to the Twenty-Fourth Air Army, and the depot in Jueterbog is believed to be an installation serving the local air unit.
- As the fuel requirements of the Soviet armed forces in Germany represent only about one third of the total fuel output in the Soviet Zone of Germany and German civilian consumption of fuel is strictly rationed, sizable fuel shipments leave the Soviet Zone of Germany either as reparations or export deliveries. Shipments are reported on periodically. These shipments consist of fuel and bi-products such as gasoline, benzel, Diesel oil, tar oil, special gasoline, paraffin, solvents, paraldehyde and similar products.

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